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proprietary or source selection information at the contracting activity are listed in the contract file.

- (3) For contracts and contract modifications expected to exceed \$100,000, if proprietary or source selection information is authorized to be released to Government activities outside the contracting activity responsible for the conduct of the procurement, the head of the office receiving the information, or his or her designee, shall maintain a list of persons, a list of classes of persons and, to the maximum extent practicable, the names of all individuals within classes of persons, who have been authorized access to the proprietary or source selection information. The list shall be forwarded to the contracting office responsible for the conduct of the procurement to be included in the contract file.
- (4) For release to other than Government employees, see 15.413-2. The names of those individuals shall also be listed in the contract file when the contract or contract modification is expected to exceed \$100,000.
- (5) The lists prescribed by this subsection shall be forwarded to the contracting officer for inclusion in the contract file within the time specified by the contracting officer.
- (e)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (e)(4) of this subsection, if the contracting officer believes that information marked as proprietary (see 3.104-4(j)) is not proprietary, the competing contractor that has affixed the marking shall be notified in writing and given an opportunity to justify the proprietary marking. If the competing contractor agrees that the material is not proprietary information, or does not respond within the time specified in the notice, the contracting officer may remove the proprietary marking and the information may be released.
- (2) After reviewing any justification submitted by the competing contractor, if the contracting officer determines that the proprietary marking is not justified, the contracting officer shall so notify the competing contractor in writing.
- (3) Information marked by the competing contractor as proprietary shall not be released until—

- (i) The review of the contractor's justification has been completed; or
- (ii) The period specified for the contractor's response has elapsed, whichever is earlier.

Thereafter, the contracting officer may release the information.

- (4) With respect to technical data that are marked proprietary by a competing contractor, the contracting officer shall generally follow the procedures in 27.404(h).
- (f) Nothing in 3.104 prohibits competing contractors from disclosing or authorizing the Government to disclose their company-specific proprietary information to any other person or entity where not otherwise prohibited by law.
- (g) Proprietary markings under 3.104 do not limit the Government's use of technical data to which the Government has rights.
- (h) Source selection or proprietary information that is properly in the possession of a competing contractor as a result of a prior disclosure that was not prohibited by the Act shall not be considered to have been solicited or obtained, directly or indirectly, in violation of the Act.
- (i) Nothing in 3.104 shall be construed to authorize the withholding of any information pursuant to a proper request from the Congress, any committee or subcommittee thereof, a Federal agency, any board of contract appeals of a Federal agency, the Comptroller General, or an Inspector General of a Federal agency, except as otherwise authorized by law or regulation. Any such release which contains proprietary or source selection information shall clearly notify the recipient that the information or portions thereof are proprietary or source selection information related to the conduct of a Federal agency procurement whose disclosure is restricted by section 27 of the Act.

[55 FR 36787, Sept. 6, 1990]

3.104-6 Restrictions on employment or business opportunity discussions between competing contractors and procurement officials.

(a) Applicability to procurement officials. During the conduct of a Federal agency procurement, subsection

27(b)(1) of the Act prohibits an individual who has become a procurement official from knowingly, directly or indirectly, soliciting or accepting from or discussing with any officer, employee, representative, agent, or consultant of a competing contractor, future employment or business opportunity. Subsection 27(b)(1) of the Act also applies to individuals acting as procurement officials on behalf of the procuring agency who are, or are employed by, contractors, subcontractors, consultants, experts, or advisors (other than employees of a competing contractor). The prohibition in subsection 27(b)(1) does not apply to a procurement offi-

- (1) After the contract has been awarded, the procurement canceled, or the contract modification has been executed:
- (2) After the procurement official leaves Government service;
- (3) Who is, or is employed by, a contractor, subcontractor, consultant, expert, or advisor, after such procurement official ceases to act on behalf of, or provide advice to, the procuring agency concerning the procurement;
- (4) Described in paragraph (c) of this subsection who has received written authorization for recusal from further participation in a procurement, and who has in fact discontinued participation in the procurement.
- (5) Whose only communication with a competing contractor is for the purpose of—
- (i) Rejecting an unsolicited offer of employment or business opportunity; or
- (ii) Advising the competing contractor that he or she must seek recusal in accordance with paragraph (d) of this subsection prior to any discussions regarding the unsolicited offer. A procurement official who wishes to conduct such discussions with the competing contractor shall promptly submit a recusal proposal.
- (b) Applicability to competing contractors. During the conduct of a Federal agency procurement, subsection 27(a)(1) of the Act prohibits a competing contractor from knowingly, directly or indirectly, offering or promising to, or discussing with, a procurement official any future business or

employment opportunity. The prohibition does not apply to—

- (1) An initial contact for the sole purpose of determining whether an individual or other entity is able to engage in discussions concerning future employment or business opportunity either because the individual or entity has been recused or is not a procurement official.
- (2) A contact or discussion with an individual or other entity who may engage in such contact or discussion under subparagraphs (a)(1) through (a)(4) of this subsection.
- (c) Eligibility for recusal. An individual or other entity who is a procurement official may be eligible for recusal if the individual or entity has not participated personally and substantially in—
- (1) The evaluation of bids or proposals, the selection of sources, or the conduct of negotiations in connection with such solicitation or contract during the period beginning with the issuance of a procurement solicitation and ending with the award of a contract or cancellation of a procurement; or
- (2) The evaluation of a proposed modification, or the conduct of negotiations during the period beginning with the negotiation of a modification of a contract and ending with an agreement to modify the contract or a decision not to modify the contract.
- (d) Recusal proposal. An eligible procurement official who wishes to discuss future employment or business opportunities with a competing contractor during the conduct of a procurement shall submit to the Head of the Contracting Activity (HCA), or his or her designee, prior to initiating or engaging in such discussions, a written proposal of disqualification from further participation in the procurement which relates to that competing contractor. Concurrent copies of the written proposal shall be submitted to the contracting officer, the Source Selection Authority if the contracting officer is not the Source Selection Authority, and the procurement official's immediate supervisor. As a minimum, the proposal shall-
- (1) Identify the procurement involved;

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- (2) Describe the nature of the procurement official's participation in the procurement and specify the approximate dates or time period of participation: and
- (3) Identify the competing contractor and describe its interest in the procurement.
- (e) Suspension from participation in a procurement. The contracting officer, or the Source Selection Authority if the contracting officer is not the Source Selection Authority, may suspend the individual's or entity's participation in the procurement pending evaluation of the recusal proposal. Notwithstanding submission of a recusal proposal or suspension from participation in a procurement, an individual or entity shall not solicit or engage in discussions of employment or business opportunity until authorized in writing by the HCA or his or her designee.
- (f) Evaluation of recusal proposal. (1) If the HCA or his or her designee determines that the procurement official's further participation is not essential to the activity's conduct of the procurement and that recusal will not jeopardize the integrity of the procurement process, the HCA may, after consulting with the agency ethics official, grant written approval of the recusal proposal. In evaluating the recusal proposal, the HCA or his or her designee may consider any relevant factors, including—
- (i) The importance of the procurement official's role to the completion of the procurement action;
- (ii) The procurement official's prior participation in key procurement decisions and actions;
- (iii) The timing of the proposal in relation to significant procurement milestones; and
- (iv) Potential disruption to the procurement schedule as a result of the procurement official's recusal.
- (2) The HCA or his or her designee may request that any person, including the procurement official, the Source Selection Authority, the contracting officer or the procurement official's immediate supervisor, provide any additional information necessary to evaluate the recusal proposal.
- (3) Any rejection of the recusal proposal shall be in writing and shall state

the basis for rejection. A determination by the HCA or his or her designee to reject a recusal proposal shall be final. Rejection of a Government officer's or employee's recusal proposal shall not be deemed to be an adverse personnel action or be subject to agency or negotiated grievance procedures.

- (g) *Duration of recusal*. A procurement official whose recusal proposal has been approved shall be disqualified—
- (1) As a minimum, for any period during which future employment or business opportunities with the competing contractor have not been rejected by either the procurement official or the competing contractor; or
- (2) For the period the procurement official and competing contractor have an employment or business relationship or an arrangement concerning future employment or business relationships.
- (h) Reinstatement to participation in a procurement. Subsequent to a period of disqualification, if an agency wishes to reinstate the procurement official to participation in the procurement, the HCA or his or her designee may authorize immediate reinstatement or, in his or her discretion, may authorize reinstatement following whatever additional period of disqualification he or she determines is necessary to ensure the integrity of the procurement process. It is within the discretion of the HCA, or his or her designee, to determine that the procurement official shall not be reinstated to participation in the procurement. In determining that any additional period of disqualification is necessary, the HCA or his or her designee shall consider any factors that might give rise to an appearance that the procurement official acted without complete impartiality with respect to issues involved in the procurement.

[55 FR 36788, Sept. 6, 1990]

- 3.104-7 Postemployment restrictions applicable to Government officers and employees serving as procurement officials and certifications required from procurement officials leaving Government service.
- (a) Subsection 27(e)(4) of the Act provides that if a procurement official